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DISINHERITED CHILDREN AND "EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES"

Conditions Under Which Thousands are Brought Into the World Due Solely to the Capitalist System

By E. H. T.

of a great city this sultry summer even-ing. You must walk in the middle of the street, for the sidewalks are blocked with crowds of people who have swarmed out of their stifling tenements where the heat is actually unendurable. They gather by families around their doors. and the problem is, how can so many swarms come out of one hive? In cold weather, when they cannot remain on the streets, where do all these people put themselves?

But look here. This is what I wanted to show you; this little child lying asleep on the bare pavement. This little child who has no home worthy of the name, and no easier resting place than the hard stone. And yet he is just as soft and tender a baby as the little one cozily nestled in his dainty white nest in the millionaire's home. And yet the little curly head on its stony pillow has just as strong a claim to life and its good things as any other innocent child brought into the world without its own consent. What has become of his birthright? Or why has society disinherited this unoffending little one?

Now do not flatter yourself, Mr. Workingman, that your babies have a strong arm to protect them and will never sink to the level of these children of the slums. A dull season or a panic may find you next year tramping the streets and staring at the signs in the factory windows, "No men needed here." What can your strong arms do for your children if it does not hold the tool with which it can win their bread? That tool belongs to the capitalist, and he may answer your appeal for work to feed your little ones with the words of one of Chi-cago's millionaires, that "a workingman has no right to have a family.

The day may be near when your children will share this baby's pillow.

And you, my friend of the middle class, do not imagine for one moment that your home stands secure and cannot be undermined by the capitalistic system. Year by year and day by day the great trusts are thrusting your class aside, and pushing them down into the classes below. Your business may be the next to be ruined; or the mortgage on your farm may be foreclosed; your home may be broken up, and your own boy and girl forced into the ranks of the disinherited children.

Think what it means! Think of the thousands brought into the world every year who were foredoomed before their birth to a life of want and suffering. We shudder at the old-fashioned doctrine of predestination, according to which cer-tain persons were doomed to perdition

ECONOMIC BASIS OF BROTHERHOOD

"Self-sufficing, obstinate, filled with the pride and intoxication of wealth,

they perform lip-sacrifices for ostenta-

tion, contrary to scriptural ordinance.

Given over to egoism, lust and wrath,

these malicious ones hate Me in the

bodies of others and in their own. A man liberated from these three gates of

darkness [lust, wrath and greed,] O son of Kunti, accomplisheth his own

proportion as our weaker brother

proportion as our weaker blother than the public eye. All the forces ill. If you examine this matter persons who are truly religious, both in and out of the church, whose worship is not lip service, who can truly say, "The world is my country; to do good is my religion," have a voting opportunity this year of which they may

Come with me to the poorest quarter | before they were born. We wonder how our grandfathers could have believed such a cruel doctrine, and yet we see it daily enacted before our very eyes. Think of the large per cent of children who die in infancy from exposure and lack of proper or sufficient food. Yes, I grant the little ones are wise to get away from such a miserable world betimes. But, what sort of a system have we, if the best we can offer them is a slow death by privation and suffering? Is society really so helpless that it cannot provide some way to prevent this slaughter of the in-

Look at it in another light. These children of the dispossessed classes, even if they succeed in struggling through their perilous infancy, or if they are born into homes of comparative comfort, where actual want is unknown, are yet handicapped in the race of life from the very start. Equal opportuni-ties for all in America? How about the child in the factory or shop, dwarfed physically and intellectually, till he becomes fit for nothing but to be the slave of a machine? How about the boy on the mortgaged farm, whose education must be systematically interrupted so that he may help his father with the heavy burden of hopeless farm work How many parents of the dispossessed classes can provide their children with any thing beyond a mere primary education, or even dream of giving them a professional or technical training that would fit them to take their places beside the sons of the rich?

"Equal opportunities," indeed! Now my friend, you who fear Socialism and defend the present system, what can you say to this? What argument can you produce to prove the justice of an order of society which not only permits, but perpetuates such a state of things? That continually replaces the prematurely worn-out workingmen with a younger generation so trained that they are unfit for anything but the life of slavery which their fathers led before them and their sons and daughters must lead after them, when they in their turn are thrown away like a broken tool? If society must always go on in this vicious circle, is it not all a huge mistake, and would not "universal suicide be a wiser course?

There is another alternative worth the Give to those who labor the total product of their toil; give all an opportunity of employment; let there be no dispossessed parents, and there will be no disinherited children, nor one little innocent who shall miss the birthright assigned to him by Justice and by

Jesus said of the difficulty of the rich man's entrance into the kingdom of heaven, for that kingdom is Therefore, do you not think it is about time to change our industrial scheme to agree with the great truth? Can you deny that co-operation substituted for competition would afford mankind at least a better chance to be good and pure?

The Socialist has an unanswerable

argument so far as the general plan of government is concerned. Later in man's evolution all who affect to diswelfare and thus reacheth the highest goal."—Krishna.

The words of Krishna are taken from the Bhagavad Gita ("Lord's Song,")
16th chapter, and translated by Annie believe in the assertion of some of us that the universe has a moral basiswho say that we are "rainbow chasers"—will be forced to take higher ground than material Socialism, high Besant (1896,) and were uttered 5,000 years ago. This book is said by high literary authorities to be the most sublime scriptural production known to man. The chapter from which this as that may be, or their whole structure will crumble. Leaving this considerextract is made, together with the secation aside, however, the Socialists present to you a party and a platform based on co-operation instead of comond chapter, which treats of reincarnation-rebirth on earth in human form—will serve to give the eareful reader an idea of the terrible exactness petition, oneness rather than separateness. It is worth your while to at least vote for it if you are tired of the of the law of sowing and reaping which none of the orthodox statements can equal. Moreover, it is a rational belief which is steadily sweeping onward, gaining headway as it goes.

But what I want especially to eall the attention of my readers to is this:

Eight The identical teaching of Lesus round of emptiness and sound of the old parties. And I dare to make the deliberate assertion that in Eugene Debs the Social Democracy presents to you a candidate for President who is a distinctly higher grade of character than any man who has ever held that position. In him to see the truth is to First-The identical teaching of Jesus and Krishna when each is shorn of outside husk of dogma and ceremony. follow it; there is no variation or Second-We cannot make permashadow of turning. Of course, being nent, eternal progress by climbing up on the back of our weaker brother, human, he might make a mistake; but of all who know him not one will be-lieve he would lie! He is following that highest law—the law of service to who, according to the real divine teaching, IS OURSELVES! Now by the present competitive commercial system mankind, and he has followed it further and higher than any other man I know e seem forced to prosper in trade just

of in the American public eye. All

avail themselves with a clear conscience. It would be wrong to say that there are no good men or ideas in the old parties, but it does seem that they have about outlived their usefulness; and it is safe to assert that the Social Democracy has more to commend it to the conscientious voter than any other party before the people. Therefore, holding unalterably to the "universal brotherhood of humanity, without dis tinction of race, sex, creed, caste or color," I shall this year vote for Eugene Debs for President and feel thoroughly satisfied in doing it, too!

It seems that the nation which would lead in progress must take the initiative in making brotherhood visible and tangible. May ours be that nation! - A Chicago Theosophist.

A BALLAD OF CRIME AND DEATH

By Raley Husted Bell. He does not wear the epaulettes Nor the "corporal's" coat of gray, Yet sickly gray is on the flesh Of this monster man of prey. Who, like some misshaped. Martian toad,

Unfurled the flag of fray.

He sits upon the latest throne-Imperially commands Our fighting lads to main and kill The brave of other lands. His fat heart knows one craven wish-The greed of miser-hands.

His craven heart is fat and sleek-Unholy bends his eye— The devil bought his soul from him And Hanna bought the sty. No more the home of patriot chiefs, But a nest that brigands buy.

He doubly damns a peaceful land, This foul and murderous thing! And murder stalks the tracks of him-Aye! Yet shall bullets sing, And yet shall solemn midnight bells For a damned soul ring!

The shot that laid sweet Lincoln low (Dear Christ! That he were spared!) Is spent and paid and dead we know-And yet that shot was dared! And still another chief we loved Fell low to crime unshared. .

But we pray that this fair land of ours Be spared more stains of red-Our flag is full of crimson bars

Where stars should smile instead; And we pray our brave lads' blood re-

The heroes' blood they shed.

Yet if "man kills the thing he loves, By each let this be heard: Some do it with a bitter look, Some with a flattering word; The coward does it with a kiss The brave man with a sword!"

Miners Keep Away

From authentic sources we are informed that the mine owners and the martial law authorities of the Coeur d'Alene district are advertising in Ohio, Michigan and other eastern states for miners claiming a scarcity of laborers in this district, and offering extra inducements to miners to come here. In every respect this is a misrepresentation. There is not a scarcity of laborers here, and in fact there are now two men here today seeking employment for each man who is at work. The conditions are the where in the United States. The advertisements for men which are being scattered in the east, state that there is no strike or trouble of any kind. There is no strike, but miners everywhere should be informed as to the conditions existing here. The difficulty between the laborers and mine operators in this district are not settled and the presence of Federal troops and continuance of martial law in this county are proof of the fact. Organized labor is unlawfully discriminated against by the state authorities for political purposes, and a man who gets employment here under the conditions is a slave. He must propitiate a score of state deputies and the vender of permits to seek employment. -Idaho State Tribune.

Another View of New Zealand

M. Albert Metin, in "Notes on a Tour Round the World," printed in the Clarion, has the following reference to Australia and New Zealand:

'Socialism, as a matter of fact, does not exist in these countries. The trade unionists are afraid of the word; Socialists, they told me, are extremists. Another prominent leader of the Labor party, whom I questioned as to his plat-form, replied, laconically: 'My plat-form? ten bob a day.' There is no sign in these countries of the remarkable English minority which protests with so much conscience and energy against the prejudices of society and the privileges of wealth; and though the laws in Australia have greatly improved the material situation of the workers, the moral and intellectual gain has been much less.

and municipalities.

We demand that adequate school facilities shall be furnished by the state to all children between the age of five and

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS ACTIVE **EVERYWHERE FOR SOCIALISM**

Some of the State and Local Tickets Nominated—Enthusiasm Abounds Where Our Forces Are United |

Mt. Pleasant.

COOK COUNTY CONVENTION

The county convention of the Social Democratic party of Cook county, Illinois, met at Bohemian Turner Hall, Ashlaud avenue, Sunday morning, July 15. Convention was called to order by Chairman Helsinger of the committee. Comrade Frank Roderus was elected chairman and Comrade A. S. Edwards

Committee of three appointed on credentials, F. Svoboda, W. C. Horgan, and A. F. Dennison, reported the branches represented as follows:

Branch 2, 43; Branch 3, 11; Branch 4, 22; Branch 4, 11; Branch 4, 22; Branch 5, 11; Branch 4, 22; Branch 7, 11; Branch 6, 12; Branch 7, 12; Branch 8, 11; Branch 8, 11; Branch 9, 12; Bran 23; Branch 5, 11; Branch 6, 6; Branch 7, 11; Branch 8, 23; Branch 12, 5; Brauch 18, 9. Total representation, 143.

The convention by acclamation reaffirmed the Indianapolis platform and the state platform of the Social Democratic

On motion the convention at once proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the county ticket, with the following result:

State's Attorney—Wm. A. Cunnea. Recorder of Deeds—George Simonds. Clerk of Circuit Court—James Mud-

Clerk of Superior Court-Gus. An-

Coroner-Rudolph Pusch. Board of Assessors-J. A. Ambroz,

M. Holsinger.
Board of Review—John Starr.
County Surveyor—W. H. Redford.

Commissioners—Ferdinand Wimmer (President); Uhlhorn, John Aird, Frank Mitchell, Gus Hanson, Edward Lakaj, Werner, Joseph Dunder, Kelleher, August Phlugraft, Anton

Drainage Commissioners—Charles Bigel, James Hauser, E. J. French, H G. Conrad, A. J. Amant.

On motion nominations for judge of the Probate court and judges of the Superior court were temporarily passed over and instructions given the county committee to fili said vacancies after consultation.

On motion the convention elected the following committee of eleven and requested the city committee to co-operate with them, the complete body to constitute the county campaign commit-

McSweeney, H. H. Fraelich, J. J. Florian, M. Holsinger, W. M. Kirwin, H. G. Conrad, Peter Knickrehm, F. J. Pet-er, James Wright, Kelleher, Frank Fi-

The following resolution was read

and adopted:
Resolved, That the announcements made in the Workers' Call and the New York People to the effect that on July 4 a united convention of the Social Democratic and Social Labor parties was held in Chicago, thus conveying the impression that the two parties in this city and state have amalgamated, are misleading and untrue; the Social Dem-ocratic party has its own state and county tickets, and except as to the defection of less than half a dozen members, our organization is intact, and as a matter of fact has not amalgamated with, nor is it a part of the so-called "Socialist

On motion the convention adjourned. FRANK RODERUS, Chairman. A. S. EDWARDS. Secretary.

UTAH STATE CONVENTION

The C.D. P. of Utah met in convention for nominating a full state ticket for the coming election, on July 5 in Salt Lake City. Twenty-five delegates were present representing six branches. F. M. McQuivey of Eureka was chosen chairman and Chas. E. Strong of Nephi, secretary. The following platform was

We fully endorse the national plat-form of the S. D. P. of A. and further make these demands:

We demand that all appointive offices be made elective.

We hereby endorse the proposed amendment to the state constitution providing for the adoption of direct legislation and call the attention of the people of Utah to the fact that by voting for this amendment at the coming election they will have an opportunity to obtain a voice in the affairs of their state.

We especially advocate the state ownership and operation of all water rights, reservoirs, canals, ditches, etc., for irrigating purposes, and that all water be furnished to the people at cost. We demand the abolition of the con-

tract system in public works and the direct employment of labor by the state

twenty-one years, school facilities to include sufficient school room, normal trained teachers, free school books and

supplies, food and clothing.

A full state ticket was then nominated with the exception of justice of Supreme court, as follows:

Three Presidential Electors-Geo. B. Hobbs of Neplin, W. D. Clay of Bingham, and Jos. Ward of Salt Lake City. For Governor—Martin Wright, of

Secretary of State-C. C. Goodwin, of

Logan. State Treasurer—John F. Osborn, of Bingham.

Attorney General-L. H. Gray, Salt

State Auditor-Chas. E. Strong, of Neplin. Land Commissioners-E. L. Powell,

of Bingham; Byron Wheelock, of Eur-eka; J. L. Peterson, of Smithfield. Representative in Congress-A. B.

Edler, of Salt Lake City.
The whole ticket without exception was unanimously nominated.

A committee of five was appointed to carry on the campaign, fill vacancies, etc., as follows: Comrades Mahan, Smith, and Hansen of Salt Lake City; Richards of Bingham, and McQuivey of

Before the convention adjourned the following resolution was passed without a dissenting vote: "We, the delegates of this convention, do sanction the action of our National Executive Board in regard to the committee on union and do hereby renew our allegiance to the S. D. P. of A., and especially condemn the attempt of certain members to disrupt our party by violating their -

Charles A. Strong, Sec.

CONNECTICUT STATE TICKET

The Social Democratic party and the Socialist Labor party of Connecticut in state convention July 4 adopted the following resolution: "That the S. D. P. and the S. L. P.

unite on presidential, state and local candidates, platform and state campaign committee in the state of Connecticut.

The following is the ticket nominat-

For Governor. ANTHONY SWEETLAND. Lieutenant-Governor, WILLIAM ERNEST WHITE. Secretary of State, IRVING G. CHATFIELD. State Treasurer, WILLIAM BARTELS. Comptroller,
WILLIAM J. SANSOUCY.
Attorney-General,
GEORGE A. GOWDY.

TERRE HAUTE TICKET

The Social Democrats of Terre Haute and vicinity held their county convention at C. L. U. hall July 9th, and nominated the following candidates for the various county offices at the November For State Senator,

WILLIAM BUNDY.

For Representatives, C. E. KINGERY, JAMES O'NEAL. For Prosecuting Attorney, CHARLES D. WILGUS. For Sheriff, JOHN KINGERY. For Treasurer, EDWARD HOLLINGSWORTH. For Coroner, S. M. YOUNG. For Surveyor, A. M. BAKER. For Assessor, WILLIAM W. ANSTEAD. For Members County Council, WILLIAM BACHELOR, JAMES HATCHELL, GEORGE KNIIPPE, JAMES WALL, HENRY HESSEY, CHARLES WALL.

NEBRASKA STATE TICKET

For Governor, THEODORE KHARAS. Lieutenant-Governor, DANIEL McKIBBEN. Secretary of State, FRANK NEWMAN. Treasurer, S. L. JOHNS. Auditor,
O. V. AULT.
Land Commissioner,
W. H. Nye.
Attorney General,
J. M. EASTERLING. Superintendent Public Instruction.
MISS BURLA WILKINS. Convention endorsed the Indianapolis platform.

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CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.



Harriman's Propaganda In Behalf of "Socialism"

Infamous Tactics Resorted to by the Managers of the So-Called United Party

If it were possible for us to be guided solely by individual preference, to pass in silence the despicable and perfidious methods resorted to by Job Harriman and others to force what they call a "union of Socialists," and to keep the columns of The Herald clean of any further reference to that subject or its emissaries, we would gladly follow that course and stand as we have done since the promulgation of the "Manifesto," unmoved by calumny and undeterred in the discharge of our duty to the So-cialist cause. The file of this paper is in evidence as proof that we have for weeks past sought to minimize the interest of our readers in this matter, by gradually subordinating it and using our space in the advocacy and propagation of Socialist principles. Columns and columns of matter calculated to provoke strife have been shut out; the printing of individual communications had almost wholly ceased and only such resolutions as expressed the collective ideas and purposes of branches appeared. In our desire to avoid controversy we have besides ignored numerous scandalously false and ferocious attacks upon our party, the authors of which shield themselves behind the mask of "fraternity" and "brotherhood" and babble of the "holy cause of union." We now ask that comrades open their eyes and use their own sober reason in the light of recent developments and the subjoined statement of facts. From the start the managers of that faction of the S. L. P. which seeks organic union with us, routed by De Leon, determined to capture our growing organization. Their smooth and well-chosen palaver was spread out to our delegates. They made a show of modesty. They were innoa show of modesty. They were inno-cent as babes and all they wanted was "union." They pledged themselves to accept our name (having none of their own), broke their pledges and violently denounced the name, and then before the denunciation had died away, they adopted the name by acclamation-all for the sake of "union," and be it remembered, that they did not adopt our name UNTIL THE "MANIFESTO" WAS ISSUED AND THE WARNING WENT FORTH REVEALING THE DESIGN OF THE MANAGERS.

Some of our honest comrades could not see the drift in those bleak March They were easily led to believe that members of the executive board wanted to be "bosses"; they will soon all be convinced that we were contend-ing against "bosses."

Present developments prove every

The evidence is overwhelming and the despised "Manifesto" is completely vindicated. Every word of warning it contained was timely and every averment as to the designs of the so-called "unionists" is now an established fact. All the foul batteries of abuse, misrepresentation and slander could not prevail against it. Defeated at every point and grown desperate in their defeat, these party-wreckers, masquerading as the guardians of the cause of human freedom, now have their Presidential candidate, Job Harriman, in the field, going from place to place as the guest of our comrades and our party by appointment made through a decoy, one of our own

number.

And what is this guest by appointment doing? Stabbing the party, vilifying the organization and getting pay for doing it.

HARRIMAN'S WORK IN KENTUCKY

Where once was harmony and good will there is now bitter strife. The party can not suffer the insidious attack now being made by Job Harriman upon it without protest. Silence now is cowardiee and inaction becomes treason. Our Kentucky comrades have been treated to a sample of the kind of "union" Harriman stands for. Report of it comes to headquarters in a letter, written by Comrade Jas. H. Arnold, of Louisville. In reading this letter, which is given in full below, our members will recollect that he (Arnold) had decided to quit us for, as he believed, the sake of union and harmony; he had,

in fact, renounced the N. E. B. and was with the fusionists. The letter is, therefore, written by one who had concluded in the interest of harmony to sever his relations with the Social Democratic party, until Harriman went to Kentucky and opened his eyes to the fact that it was not unity and harmony he wanted, but to wipe out of existence the Social Democratic party so that S. L. P.ism might have undisputed sway.

COMRAGE ARNOLD'S LETTER

The following is a copy of our comrade's letter, dated July 7, 1900; the writer was a delegate to the Indianapolis convention and impressed all who met him as a sincere, honorable man and devoted Socialist:

"Comrades of the S. D. P.: Mr. Job Harriman, candidots of the uoited (?) party for vice-president, has visited Louisville, got in his work for unity and as a result we ere now divided. His visit has resulted to some eight or ten comrades golog over to the united (?) party.

"His plan of companion is as follows: His

"His plan of compaign is as follows: His manager in this instance, Wm. Butscher, pre-viously ootifies soms comrade in a braoch io sympathy with his scheme that he will visit the city at a certain time; that arrange-meots should be made for an agitation meet-ing if possible, then, after the agitation meeting, there is to he a husiness meeting of the members. The purpose of the 'business meeting is not made known to the members until the meeting has gathered. Then Mr. until the meeting has gathered. Then Mr. Harriman, taking advantage of the impression his speech has made on the memhers, and their own inexperience and their helief in his honesty, opens up with a long argu-ment and plea for the comrades to 'units.'

"He works on their supposed prejudice against the N. E. B. and then proceeds to demonstrate that the only way to overthrew the N. E. B. is to join his crowd and notice with the united (?) party, hendquarters at

Springfield, Mass.
"He is exceeding

Springfield, Mass.

"He is exceedingly smooth. He is o master of artifice, finesse and cunniog. He has been engaged to this husiness for some time, and is doubtless doing his best to earn his salary ood expenses.

"If through the contioned exercise of his fine Italian hand," he (Horriman) succeeds in persuodiog hranches enough of the S. D. P. to desert their own and join his organization, to give the unity fellows a majority, doubtless, his employers will raise his wages.

wages.
"When he floished his speech io front of the court house io Louisville, a member in sympathy ennounced that e joint business meeting of our bracches would be held in the hall. Upon arrival at the hall the chairman of the meeting anounced there were several new memhers to enroll—three. Theo Mr. Harriman was colled upon for a talk, and for nearly an hour we heard his plea for noity—that we should leave our party and

The propositioos from Butscher were laid before the branches and the chair asked for a motion to adopt them. The debete waxed worm, and a motion to adjourn was made and seconded. The chair announced the memhers could vots down the motion to ed-journ. The motion to adjourn was lost—the three new members voting against odjourn-

"Then came the motion to edopt the But-cher matter, unity, constitution and all, and it carried-the three aforesaid new members othing in favor. But the unity committee in their report expressly declared that only those were eligible to vote on the unity propositions who were members in good standing on April 1st.

"Harrimoo knew this, but since he and the united party were getting the benefit of these

united party were getting the beoefit of these illegal votes (even from their own staodpoint), he was willing that they should be

"Branch No. 1 is now reorgnoiztog and "Branch No. 1 is now reorganizing and will recover from the Harriman stampede in a few days. The united (?) party disruptionists will he dropped, and lost ground will soon be recovered. One more point 1 wnn. to note. Harriman contends that he is the vice-presidential candidate of the united (?) party, and not the candidate of the S. D. P., and URGES THAT AS A REASON MANY MESCHOULD LEAVE THE S. D. P. S. D. P., and URGES THAT AS A REASON WHY WE SHOULD LEAVE THE S. D. P. AND JOIN THE UNITED PARTY.

the loss of Mr. Harriman as our vicepresidential candidate would be a fearful price to pay for adhering to our owo porty but I thick the party could pay the price and still survive toe loss.

and still survive the loss.

'Harriman soys in effect: 'If you doo't join the united party yoo may not have a chaocs to vote for ME as your vice-presidential candidate.' That is a clincher, especially so with those who imagioe that the resignation of Harrimoo from the ticket with Debs would be fatal to the Sociolist

movement in this country.
"I consected at one time, in the interest of peace and harmony, to have the hranch sever coonection with the N. E. B. and stand independent, recussing to recognize either faction. This was agreed to as the wisest course. Our state convention, July 4, recourse. Our state convection, July 4, refused to entertain a proposition to sever this
connection, but the next day, wheo the Coviogton delegates were gone, Harriman and
Robinson secured the passing of resolutions
indorsing the Butscher crowd. What do you
think of that? Harriman stated over and
over again that he was the candidate of the
united (?) perty, not of the S. D. P., with
headquarters at Chicago. Harriman and the
unity crowd have door nothing but sow dissension and strife since negotiations were
opened.

"Comrades, we must get rid of Harriman, and the sooner the hetter. Let the united (?) S. L. P. party run him. He is not the kind of man the S. D. P. needs as a vice-presidential randidate, JAS. H. ARNOLD."

Comrade F. E. Seeds, one of the charter members of the branch at Covington, and an earnest, active worker in his state, also writes. He says:

We held our state convention at Louisville on the 4th, nominated our ticket, state and national, and everything was harmonious and encouraging, as we thought. Last Saturday Harriman blew in here from Louisville, where he had succeeded in spoiling the harmony. He is here for the same purpose but we hope to foil him.'

OPEN YOUR EYES TO THE TRUTH

Comrade Arnold's letter speaks for itself. The Social Democratic party at Indianapolis honored Harriman with the vice-presidential nomination. Now in his "business" meetings with our com-rades he tells them he is not the nom-inee of the S. D. P. In a word, he repudiates our nomination to force our com-rades into his so-called "united" camp managers, with headquarters at New

York, alias Springfield, Mass. according to Benham, they will proceed to "tear the entrails out of De Leon's party." What an edifying conclusion to the erusade for Socialist unity! Kentucky united, harmonious and enthusiastic one day—the next divided, dis-rupted and disappointed by the nefarious work of one claiming to work for Socialist unity!

DOES HARRIMAN ACCEPT OR NOT?

We have a right to know, and speaking for the largest organized body of united Socialists in the United States, we demand specific declaration from Job Harriman if he accepts or repudiates the nomination of the Indianapolis convention. We demand an answer, yes or no. We do not propose to be satisfied with several columns of "interpretation of a situation," or a splutter of oily phrases. We want an enswer and we want it quick. Following are the reasons for

1. Butscher is acting as agent for Harriman in making his appointments with the S. D. P. branches, betraying his own party in the interest of the Kangaroos.

2. The vote on the fusion committee's report is so insignificantly small that the time of voting has been twice extended and now Harriman and others are frantically rushing about to gather in more votes-including illegal votes.

3. Harriman is paid by the so-called "united" party of New York to go about and destroy the S. D. P.

4. The "united" party in New York

was effected by four delegates in good standing out of 20 S. D. P. branches and these four delegates represented only a very small per cent of the members of New York, and this "union" was declared in effect before the vote on unity was taken.

5. According to the reports from Kentneky, Harriman repudiated the nomination of the Indianapolis conven-

7. The Kentucky state convention refused to sever connection with our N. E. B. and party. Harriman waited until the Covington comrades returned home and then with the help of illegal votes, had the infamons resolution passed declaring treason to our party.

Will the members of the Social Democratic party hesitate for a single instant in deciding what their duty is when confronted by such a condition? Comrades, you are called upon, not in the name of "unity," but in behalf of the Socialist cause in this country, which is being dragged in the mud and made a thing for the scorn of honest men, to come to the point of decision. 'It is more than a question of party; it is a question of whether we shall have a Socialist movement at all.

Your candidate for President, Eugene V. Debs, stands squarely by his decision given at Indianapolis. He is in the fight as your nominee and will stay to the end. The hope of our cause rests with the Social Democratic party to-Whatever changes the future may bring, it is clearly the present duty of Socialists in the United States to rally to the support of the party which stands for Socialism, which was harmonious before it became inoculated with the virus of S. L. P.ism, which is credited with whatever of noteworthy achievement attaches to Socialism in the United States, which is growing as no party declaring for international Socialism has

Again we demand of Job Harriman, do you accept or repudiate the nomination of the Indianapolis convention of the Social Democratic party for vice-

A DEMOCRATIC CANARD

.The silence of the eapitalist press relative to the Social Democratic party and eandidacy of Eugene V. Debs has inconvenience and that every cent of at last been broken. We have been their official expenses from first to last given a full column, first page article in the Sunday edition of the Chicago Chronicle and the conclusion every discerning man will draw from this marked prominence is that the managers of the Demoeratic party are suffering from a genuine scare because Debs is in the field. The purpose of the article will be clear to every man when he reads that "on the first of October, Debs is to withdraw in favor of W. J. Bryan," and that the "republican managers are laying plans to use the Social Democratic party as a Mc Kinley aid society." If there is any thing preposterously false and utterly contemptible that the managers of the Democratic party are not equal to in their game of trying to deceive the working class voters, we would like to hear of it. The Bryanites fear this man's candidacy, with very good reason, and they propose to resort to lying and deception for the sole purpose of hoodwinking the working people who have made up their minds to vote for him. Everywhere the fear is growing that Bryan's election is endangered by the Social Democratic party ticket, and so it is. If the working class will arouse themselves, all capitalist parties will be in danger and McKinleyism too swept into oblivion. Social Democrats everywhere should not be surprised if frequent lying reports made out of whole cloth, are sent out from Demoeratic or Republican headquarters. Eugene V. Debs is the candidate, and will be the candidate of the Social Democratic party for president, until the polls close next November.

NO ORGANIC UNION HAS BEEN EFFECTED

Silence seems to give acquiescence to misrepresentation regarding the "unity question. It is important enough that we should have a clear understanding about it. There has been no organic union of the S. D. P. and S. L. P. The issue was placed squarely before our party by the manifesto of the N. E. B. and defeated by a decided majority. Nor is this all. The second vote taken upon the committee report by those who took exception to the manifesto, simply verified the first vote and emphasized the decision of the party. But a small minority of members in good standing voted on the report at all. Repeated extensions of time and the most vigilant drumming of votes could not alter the result.

The two parties are therefore separate and distinct organizations as they were before the question of union was raised. This is the fact and no amount of misrepresentation can change it. there are those who insist that the two parties are now one. Defeated by the general vote of the party at large, they have appealed to the states to secede from the party, and we have heard that one state after another has effected organizations in defiance of, if not renouncing allegiance to the National party. These reports are in nearly every case false and misleading. New York for example. Four bona fide S. D. P. delegates attended the "joint" .convention. Sixteen branches refused to participate on the ground That they were opposed to organic union. Yet these four delegates, representing but about ten per cent of our membership in New York, acting with the delegates of the S. L. P., declared the two parties a "united" party. Such actions are not calculated to promote union sentiment. They simply inaugurate strife. And yet those who object to such methods are denounced for opposing union.

The National party decided against organie union and I maintain that no state convention has any authority to commit the party to such an alliance and that those who take such a step in defiance of the party's mandate secede from and sever their relations with the party. I have no fault to find with comrades for joining the Kangaroo S. L. P. but I object to the assumption that their action is that of the party of which they are but a very small minority. National Executive Board has been and is unanimons upon this question. When they issued their manifesto it was charged that they, and they alone, were opposed to union, and it was freely pre-dicted that the board and its action would be repudiated by an overwhelming majority. Instead of this the board has been twice sustained by the party, once by the vote on the manifesto and again by the negative action on the report of the "unity" committee.

We have been told over and over again that the rank and file demand "union" and that only the "leaders" stand in the way. Then why do not the "rank and file" remove the "leaders" and unite? Nothing is easier or simpler. Our constitution provides the power of recall and five per cent of the members can initiate the demand. The fact is that a large majority of our comrades are opposed to joining the S. L. P. They are satisfied with their party as it is; and in spite of all that has been said about their N. E. B. they know that not one of its members sought or desired official position, that not one of them has ever received a cent of salary, that every one of them has served the party to his own personal loss and their official expenses from first to last, has been paid from their own private income. Can the same be said of their accusers and traducers?

There has been no opposition to 'union" in any proper sense of that term. We have resisted an alliance which under the circumstances was fraught with dissension and strife, not union and harmony. We do not quar-rel with those who differ from us. They have all the rights we claim for ourselves. Let them unite with the S. L. P. if they choose to and we will have nothing mean to say about them. Time will show which of us is right.

Since there has been some question about my status as a candidate, I wish it understood that I am the candidate of the Social Democratic Party, whose convention nominated me at Indianapolis and whose national headquarters are located at Chicago.

I do not doubt the time will come when we shall have a united party. Un-til then we yield to the inexorable logic of facts.

We do not claim that we are better than others. We may not be as good. That is not the question. We differ from them and we are simply standing by our convictions.

But be these differences among socialists what they may, they can and should in every battle unite against capitalism and to such a policy of united action we stand pledged until we have a truly united party.

Subscribers will find their expiration number on wrapper. Prompt renewal is requested.

NO FUSION IN ILLINOIS

The Social Democrats of Illinois for weeks hoped to make such arrangements as would result in political co-operation with other Socialists in this state. Failing in this, owing to the unreasonable and confusing course followed by the S. L. P. managers in Chicago, our comrades filed their nominating papers with the State Secretary three weeks ago and on those papers appear the names of Debs and Harriman. Our state convention followed the nomination of its ticket with a resolution which read as follows:

"Resolved, by the Social Democratic party assembled in state convention, that they believe in political union in the state of Illinois, and therefore, and to this end, appoint a committee of seven, who shall have power to retire candidates from the state ticket of the Social Democratic party and substitute candidates of the Socialist Labor party

We had assurances that this course made an approach to amicable relations for the campaign possible. But under the baleful domination of a few "bosses' like Simons, editor of the International Socialist Review, and T. J. Morgan, who was opposed to the union from the start for no other conceivable reason than that he saw the movement outgrowing his narrow limitations, this offer was rejected, and as a result some of the most sincere and rational men in the "Kangaroo" camp in Chicago are through with them. Long before the Indianapolis convention several of our comrades in Chicago, made offers for union which the Simon-Morganites rejected, and notwithstanding this, nearly all of us to a man voted for the candiclates of the S. L. P. at the municipal elections last spring, and thereby swelled the Socialist vote in Chicago from 1,500 to over 5,000. More than that, we contributed to the expenses of the election, and have been rewarded for our fraternal interest in the cause of Socialism on that occasion with studied abuse and vilification. Every move made by these so-called unionists in Chicago has been in line with Harriman's infamous tactics, though more blunderingly conducted.

These Simon-Morgan Socialists of Chicago held what they called a "joint" convention July 4. They are incorporated as the "Socialist Labor Party few weeks ago they voted themselves the "Social Democratic Party," and in 'joint" convention, under the absurd leadership of the astute gentlemen before mentioned, they decided that they were the "Socialist Party." Their "joint" convention was an abortion, only four Social Democrats being present, and these from a branch with the majority of its members opposed to the things being done in these days in the name of Socialism and "unity." They nominated Comrade F. G. Strickland (who was not present) on their county ticket against his protest and he authorizes the Herald to say that he repudiates that nomination.

No union between the Social Democratic party in Illinois and the Simon-Morgan Socialists has been effected nor is any desirable, and all reports sent out to the contrary are purposely intended

IOWA STATE CONVENTION.

A convention of the Social Democratic party of Iowa is hereby called to meet at the city of Oskaloosa on Friday, Aug. 10, 1900.

Owing to the fact that there are thousands of unattached Socialists in Iowa, as yet not affiliated with branches, we have deemed it proper to issue the call so as to admit a reasonable number of Socialists from each county in additionto and distinct from the representation of the branches. Therefore Socialists throughout the state are invited to attend and participate in the work of the convention.

Each county will be permitted to have five votes of this character.

Each branch of the Social Democratic party and each section of the Social Labor party will be permitted as many votes as there are members of the branch or section, and the members present from such branch or section will be permitted to cast the full vote of the membership of said organization. The convention will assemble at 10 o'clock a. m., and in addition to such other matters as may properly come before that body will transact the following business:

1. The nomination of a full state and electoral ticket.

2. The nomination in district caucauses, so far as possible, candidates for congress.

The formation of a permanent or ganization of Iowa Socialists.

A. W. Ricker, State Organizer.

CONVENTION CALL

A congressional and legislative convention of the Social Democratic party will be held at Nagles Hall, Blue Is-land avenue, Saturday, July 21, at 8 o'clock, to which branches 2, 3, 5, 6 and 19 should send delegates under same rules as the county convention. side Bohemians please take action.

NEW BRANCHES

Webb City, Missouri. Eugene, Oregon.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND

E Schoeliner, Philadelphia \$.50 Coming Nation" Duke.....

NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Comrade F. A. Kulp, of Battle Creek, Mich., writes: "Last night the ocial Democratic party for the County of Calhoun, held a mass convention in this city and nominated a County Com-A full county ticket will be placed in the field this fall. Rev. J. stitt Wilson, of Chicago, has just finished a week's campaign in the city in the interest of Socialism. It has made us votes. In fact the large S. D. P. vote in this city is due to Mr. Wilson's ef-

The Cleveland Citizen makes the announcement that the two parties have This statement is A resolution proposing "union" was defeated in the state convention by the Social Democratic delegates, the vote being 17 to 2.

Miss Mary E. Coleson, who has recently joined the staff of workers at Hull House, lectured before Branch 9 of the Social Democratic party. Miss Coleson will take up the work of the late Mrs. A. P. Stevens.

Comrade Michael Britzius is laying sick in Alexian Brothers hospital. He sent greetings to the convention and hopes soon to be restored to health.

NOMINATIONS CALLED FOR

The Executive Board requests the Branches to make nominations for a new board, to consist as provided for by the constitution, of nine members.

TO IOWA SOCIALISTS

The Western Passenger Association as granted a rate of one and one-third fare to our state convention providing 100 delegates attend. Let our immediate efforts be toward making this convention a great success. I feel sure that we can secure an attendance of that number. In addition to the convention speakers, Comrade Debs will be present and deliver his lecture in the evening. A. W. RICKER.

TEXAS STATE TICKET

For Governor. L. L. RHODES (Providence, Van Zandt county.) For Lieutenant-Governor. G. H. SHOAP (San Antonio.) For Attorney-General-Nomination to be made by the executive commit-

For Controller, W, A. MITCHELL (Kaufman.) For Treasurer. W. E. MARSHALL (Bonham.) DR. CHARLES A. OTTERBEIN

(Weatherford,)
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Nomination to be made by the executive committee. For Railroad Commissioner

DR. G. B. HARRIS (Bruceville.) Electors-at-Large, EUGENE PILLOD (Dallas), F. J MILLER (Beaumont.)

District electors-To be nominated by the executive committee.

NOON HOUR WISDOM

I have just been reading, with an intermingling of pity, amusement and sorrow, a circular letter issued by a number of men styling themselves the state executive board of the S. D. P. of the state of Washington. It is quite a lengthy document, and is signed by A. G. Siebert, Herman Culver, J. D. B. Curtis, H. F. Titus and George Boomer. It breathes so fully the spirit which the Social Democratic party was organized to oppose, that I will ask my listeners' indulgence while I give it a little attention. It sets out by charging that there were ulterior motives for the issuance of the manifesto concerning the unification project, and goes on to show that the ulterior purpose was nothing more or less than the turning of the Social Democratic movement over to Mid-Road Populism! I should not be surprised to see such a screed in a paper like De Leon's People or Benham's Class Struggle, for the S. L. P. has lived on such emanations for years, lived its gnarled, fanatical little life, to the disgust of all high-minded, sensible men. But when a state committee of a party organized on such self-respecting lines as ours gives out such a characteristically S. L. P.-ish "official" document, one doesn't know whether to feel sorrow, pity or amusement.

One of the great features of the S. L. P. for years has been its capacity for suspicion. Once let some wild and woolly suspicion get into a member's noddle, no matter how far-fetched and silly it might be, it was nursed for a while, till by psychological circumlocu-tion, is was actually believed by the owner of the noddle, and then committed to paper and sent on for publication in the party press. It was all part of the gospel of suspicion and hate upon which the S. L. P. "thrived." When the abommable and despotic rule of the S. L. P. came wholly intolerable to decent-inded Socialists of the country, the

ministration and propaganda, American Socialism went forward by leaps and bounds. It at once demonstrated how utterly wrong and pernicious had been the rule of the S. L. P., and as it pursued the even tenor of its way it gave new hope to true Socialists and showed them that it was possible for the movement to attain to as dignified proportions and as to great relative numerical strength as the movement in such countries as Germany, France and Belgium.

But immediately there went up a cry from the S. L. P. that the new party was merely an asylum for all sorts of characters, or, to put it in the words of a recent writer in an anti-DeLeon paper, 'capitalist politicians out of a job, adventurers, workingmen both honest and dishonest-an unclean membership. It was charged that we took in any one, whether Socialist or not, and that we were thus little more than a middle-class party. How nicely time has given the lie to this I need hardly point out. That we took in members without holding an inquisition over them is true. barred no honest person who pledged his desire for the collective ownership and operation of the means of production and distribution. And often we took in men who had very unclear notions as to Socialism. But it is a noticeable fact that such men soon got clear ideas on the subject, and that it did not injure the sharpness of our battle line against capitalism to thus take in raw recruits. We did not brandish in the faces of possible recruits a lot of high-sounding, academic stuff about constant and variable capital, relative surplus value and the like (telling them to believe or be damned), things they should not trouble themselves about until they had become deep enough students of social science to understand. We repelled no one in such a way, but welcomed them as beginners or advanced learners, as their case might be, believing that in a natural way they would sooner or later get to the same plane of clear-headedness. In one of the recent Socialist congresses in Germany one of the leaders of the movement frankly confessed that he had not only not read Karl Marx to any extent, but that he found it almost impossible to clearly understand his writings. this country such a declaration would have brought condemnation upon the man by the S. L. P.

Desirable as it is that the workers in the movement for the overthrow of the present system should be clear in economics and social science, it is absurd to suppose that all can be, or that all will have the capacity to go clear to the pinacle of the study. Especially absurd is it to think of such a thing of a party made up principally of wage-earners-men who have little or no academic training. To poll-parrot a lot of academic phrases, as do so many of the rank and file of the S. L. P., is simply to make the movement a mere sect and to render its propaganda largely waste effort. Socialism must be preached in the common language of the people, nsing the words and terms common to everyday conversation, and this the Social Democratic party has done, and it has been successful. And the late strife was not merely a question of a union of organizations, but an effort to keep the movement on these lines and to prevent

it from getting back into the old habit. When some of the Socialists of Washington talk of our turning to Mid-Road Populism they make themselves extremely ridiculous, and at the same time show that they are heavily permeated with S. L. P.-ism. The Social Demo-cratic party has won many a good man to Socialism by the tactics which these Washington pseudo-S. D. P.'s condemn. They are incapable of taking a large view of affairs. They have my pity. The broad-minded comrades of Washington ought to repudiate that state committee, and do it soon.

The Philosopher.

ECONOMIC TERMS AND PHRASES

A. P. Hazell, in Londao Justice .

Exchange

Exchange is the basis of the capitalist system; abolish exchange, and capital-ism is no more. The origin of barter goes farther back than recorded history, but for practical purposes it may be assumed that it commenced on the borders of pastoral communities, with the superfluities of wealth. Exchange implies individual property, buyers and sellers, each recognizing that the other has a right to alienate his commodity as the individual owner and possessor of the product which he desires to barter.

Frequent exchanges give rise to the need of some handy mode of reckoning, and hence we get the money form of commodity. When a barter is made each owner compares his product with the other, and by that means reckons its exchange value. By frequent exchanges a stable commodity like corn becomes selected for the purpose of reckoning, and is always accepted in return for other commodities because it is recognized as being socially useful, and one which can at any time be exchanged for others. In a pastoral community, corn and live stock would be taken as equivalents in exchange; in a nomadic community, skins. In a more civilized community, metals in the order of iron, Social Democratic party was organized, copper, brass, silver and gold. The which they term "natural selection," or equivalent commodity which we take in "survival of the fittest."

exchange is known as the money commodity, the one recognized by the state for the purpose of legal payment or legal discharge of debt. The money commodity affords peculiar facilities for accumulation of riches and a purchasing power over wealth. The special use of money applied to industry, inaugurated the capitalist system of production. The less restrictions there are on freedom of exchange, the more progress will the capitalist system make. Though this is now generally recognized, protective clauses are still made by nations to give them an advantage over others. "Freedom of contract," "the sacred rights of property," "the principle of laissez faire," are all phrases based on exchange arising out of individual property. With the growth of the capitalist system a class has obtained possession of the means and instruments of production, and a proletarian class has arisen which has had to sell its labor power at a subsistence price. Here we have an antagonism between classes, a system of production inimical to the welfare of the community considered as a whole, and yet conforming to the principles of free exchange, which, to the majority, appear to be based on equity and the welfare of the community.

Co-operation

The growth of capitalism superseded primitive individual production and gave way to a more extended form of co-operative production. What we call the handicraft period of production, while favorable to the cultivation of the artistic faculties of the producer, was not conducive to the full expansion of man's productive powers, as it limited co-operative effort by restricting the instruments of production at his command.

The capitalist by his greater command over the instruments of production is enabled to bring together large groups of workers, and to produce on a more extensive scale, and by division and sub-division of labor to enormously increase the productive power of his workers as a whole; compared with individual producers. The substance of exchange value being labor, the producer who can produce an equal article at the lower cost of production in labor than his competitor has the power to oust him from the market; consequently co-operation gives the victory to that capitalist who works most in conformity with that law, Our own experience teaches us that the individual producer gives way to the joint-stock company and the joint-stock company to the syndicate, and the syndicate to the trust, and the trust in its turn to the municipality and collectivisation of industries by the community. Co-operation is a law of association, which steadily expands, overcoming all obstacles and restric-

Capitalism owes its strength and influence to increased facilities it has afforded man to co-operate. To it is due the wonderful increase of wealth. The workers by their power of co-operation are capable of producing wealth even beyond the dreams of avarice, and are only now prevented from doing so by the conflicting interests of capitalists, whose primary object is not the increase of wealth for society as a whole, but the increase of that portion of wealth which they may individually appropriate to themselves.

The interests of capitalists as competitors are opposed to each other, and they use their capital with a view of ousting each other from the markets of the world. Each capital is arraigned against the other in competitive conflict, and, so likewise, are the co-operative group of workers set in motion by each particular capital. Each group does not conflict in person, but it is none the less real because that conflict is transferred to the commodities on the market and fights by the weapon of cheap-ness. In the capitalist system conflict stares us in the face everywhere. Each capitalist tries to overcome his competitor. And in this struggle he has the support of that group of workers which his capital employs. Their immediate subsistence depends upon his success, and though they may outwardly express a certain amount of sympathy for their unfortunate brethren, yet they feel an inward satisfaction at their misfortune as they recognize that their fellow-workers represent a fallen foe which might have been victorious over themselves.

It is these individualistic and antisocial feelings engendered by conflict which makes it so difficult to unite the workers on a common platform for

their economic emancipation. Both capitalists and workers live and die in an atmosphere of competition and conflict until they accept it as a natural order of things, over which they may lament but cannot alter. There is much to foster this conception. In animal life they see the drastic and unrelenting law of conflict operating all around them, and also that evolution has furnished them with weapons to carry on the struggle. Philosophers and scientists have become so impressed by the continuous and persistent phenomena of conflict that they have convinced themselves that progress is only possible by a specious law

LOCAL BRANCHES

Notices of Branch Meetings Ioserted for 25 Cents per Month

CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA

Liherty Branch. San Francisco, holds public meetings every Sunday and Wedneeday svenings, commencing at 8. Admission fres. Business meetings (for members) every Thursday evening.

Membership, Social Democratic Herald free in each member, 25 cents per moeth.

Apply to the secretary, John C. Wesley, 117 Tark street.

street.

Branch No. 1. Los Angeles, meets every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock at Woodmen's Hall, 125% Spring St. J. Franc, 700 Dayton Ave., Secretary.
Branch No. 5, Alameda, California, holds frie public meetings every 2d and 4th Sunday, 8 p. m. at Furesters' Hall, cor Park St. and Santa Clara Ave. Rusiness and Educational meetings (for members) 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p. m., at 2408 Ecciusi Ave. Alian A. Crocket, Secretary, 1610 Wainnt St.

COLORADO Branch No. 1, Denver, me-ts every Sunday at 3; 10 p. m. at 1715 California Ave., Chas. M. Davis, Secretary, 1629 17th Street,

Branch No. 3, Goldfield, meets every Sunday at 7;30 p. m., at City Hall. Chas. La Camp, Secretary.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT.

The Connectiont State Committee meets the last Sunday of each month at Turn Hall, Rockville. L. Schlai, Servetary.

Branch No. 3, New Haven, meets every Wednesday mening, at 8 p. m., at Aurora Hall. C. Vulmer, Sec. Branch No. 4, Rockville, Conn., meets must end third Thursdays at Turn Hall meeting room, Village street, Secretary, Hichard Niederwerfer, Box 760.

Meetings of Chicago Central Committee held regularly second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at Dr. J. H. Greer's office, \$2 Dear-born St. orn St.

Branch No. I, Chicago, meets every Wednesday vening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 250 Went-

Branch No. I, Chicago, meets every Wednesday evening. Thomas Kirwin, Secretary, 2504 Wentworth Ave.

Branch No. 2 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Sundays at 2 p. m. at Nagi'e Hull, 535 Blue Island Ave. Vaclav Jelinek, Secretary, 906 Blue Island Ave. Vaclav Jelinek, Secretary, 906 Blue Island Ave.

Branch No. 3 (Bohemian), Chicago, meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p.m. in Dunder's place, 1989 W. 18tu place. Juseph Dunder, Secretary.

Branch No. 4, Chicago, meets second and fourth Sondays of each month at Andr. Minzik's, 40 String St. Paul Chiapecks, Secretary, 394; Inhie St.

Paul Chiapecks, Secretary, 394; Inhie St.

Paul Chiapecks, Secretary, 394; Inhie St.

Branch No. 5 (German), Chicago, meets second and fourth Sunday, at 9 a. m., at Sou Linn.

Bronch No. 5, (Bohemian) Chicago, meets second and fourth Sunday, at 9 a. m., at Sou Linn.

Branch No. 5, Chicago, meets at 1148 W. 63rd st., first and third Secretary, 2949 Wood Street.

Branch No. 9, Chicago, meets at 1148 W. 63rd st., first and third Sundays at 3 p.m. Roswell H. Johnson, Secretary, 652 E. 57th St.

INDIANA.

Branch No. 6, Indianapolle, meels first Saturday evening and third Sunday afternoon of each month at Reichwein's Hall, corner Market and Noble Sts.

10WA.

Branch No. 2, Hiteman, mests every fourth Friday at the month et apera house. S. II. Jameson, chairma, James Fisher, organiser; Joseph Schollacht, secretar

KENTUCKY

Branch No. 4, Bellevue, meets ist and 3rd Sunday, at 2 p. m.; and 2ad and 4th Wednesdey at 8 p. m., at 91 Farfaeld ave. We will aim to make it interesting for all. Henry Listerman, Sec. 132 Foote ave. MARYLAND.

Branch No. 1, Baltimore, meets every Sunday it s p. m. at Carpeuter's Hall, 560 E. Baltimore it. Public Invited.

Branch No. 2, 9.

Branch Nn. 2, Bultimore, meets every Tnesdey at 8 p. m. at Wenzel's Hotel, 328 W. Camden st. Good speeches. Public invited. Levin T. Jones, Secretary, 202 W.

MASSACHUSETTS. MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts State Committee meets the first Saturday of each month at 724 Washington St., Boston. All dues and moneys intended for the State, Committee should be sent to the financial secretary, A. McDonaid, 194 W. Springfield St., Boston. All other corresponding Secretary, Margaret Halle, 5 Glenwood St., Roxbury.

shauld be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Margaret Haile, 5 Glenwood St., Roxbury.

Branch No. 2, Holyoke, meeta second and fourth Mondays of each month at Springdale Tarner Hail. Gos. Geisler, Organiser, 55; Smmer St. Branch No. 5, Lynn, permanent headquarters. 71 Marcre St. Business meeting every Monday night at 7:20. Upen hones. Public invited. Harry Gotimer, Sec., 4:23 Essey St.

Branch No. 9, Brockton, meets Friday nights at 8 p. m. for tonsiness at Socialist Hail, Clark's Block, corner Main and Center Sts. Every comrade is supected to attend one meeting a month. Mrs. Annie Boewurth, Secretary, 81 Prospect st.

Branch No. 15, East Beston, meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at 99 Chelseu St. Misa Jenny Segni, Secretary, 99 Chelsea St.

Branch No. 29, Roxhury, Mass., meets at 24 Warren 8t., 21 and 4th Frinkys of every month. Public invited Branch No. 31, Chelsea, permanent n-adquasters, Room 2, Postoffice Building, Open every evening. Business meetings every Thursday at 8 p. m. Public invited.

MICHIGAN

MICHIGAN

Hranch No. 1, Haltie Creek, Mich., meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of cach month, at 3 p. m. at 10 W. Main Street, in the International Congress Hall. All are cardishy invited. L. C. Rogers. Secretary.

[Published by request.] MARSEILLES HYMN

Ye sons of freedom, wake to glory, Hark! Hark! what myriads bid you

Your children, wives, and grandsires. hoary Behold their tears, and hear their

cries, Behold their tears and hear their

cries: Shall lawless tyrants, mischief breeding With hireling host, a ruffian hand,

Affright and desolate the land, While liberty and truth lie bleeding? Arise, arise ye brave,

Your dying country save, March on, march on, all hearts resolved, On liberty or death !

With luxury and pride surrounded, The bold, insatiate despots dare, Their thirst for gold and power unbounded.

To mete and vend the light and air, To mete and vend the light and air; Like beasts of burden would they load

Like gods would bid their slaves adore-But man is man, and who is more?

Then shall they longer lash and goad us? Arise, arise, ye brave,

Your dving country save,

March on, march on, all hearts resolved On liberty or death! Oh, Liberty! can men resign thee, Once having felt thy glorious flame? Can tyrants' bars and bolts confine

thee? And thus thy noble spirit tame? And thus thy noble spirit tame?

Too long our country wept, bewailing The tyrant's grasp on town and field, But freedom is our sword and shield, And all their arts are unavailing.

Arise, arise, ye brave, Your dying country save, March on, march on, all hearts resolved On Liberty or death!

MINNESOTA Branch 1, Red Lake Falls, meets every other Sunday in real estate office of Fred Gesswein, on Main St. A. Kingsbury, Secretary.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis headquarters, Room 7, 22 N. Fourth St. Address all communications to E. Val Put-nam, Secretary. For information concerniag ward branches, inquire at the above address. Branch No. 7, Kansas City, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 1300 Union Ave. G. J. Storz, Secretary, 1330 W. 9th St.

MONTANA.

Branch No. 1, Butte, meets every Thursday, at 820 p. m., Engineers Hall, Owsley Block. G. Frankel, Sec. 74 E. Park Street.

Branch No. 2 meets first and third Sundays of each month at G. W. Wood's home, Chico, Mant.

NEW JERSEY
Branch No. 1. Secretary, Michael W. Schor, 87 Liv-Branch No. 5, Camden, N. J., meets every 3d Sunday of the month. For particulars address Pani Eberding, 1206 Kaighn's Avenue.
Branch No. 3, (German) Newark, meets every third Sanrday, at Internations I Hail, 7 Bedford St. Hans Hartwig, Secretary, 7 Bedford St.

Branch No. 8 (German), Paterson, N. J., meers first and third Mondays a. 8 p. m. at Helvelia Hall, 54-56 Van Honten St. Karl Linder, Secretary, 246 Ed-mand St.

m., 209 E. Broadway. Lectures and discussions. Public invited. Organiser, Joseph Williams, 56 Henry st.; OH1O.

Branch No. 2. Cleveland, meets in Ohisen's Hall, 65 York St., second and fourth Sundays at 3 p. m. Lectures, discussions, husiness meetings, first and third Fridays at 8 p. m.

Branch No. 3. Cleveland, meets first and third Sundays in each month st 8 n. m. in Ohisen's Hall, 65 York St. Lectures and discussions.

Branch No. 4. Cincinnati, meets at Kabelian Hall sontheast corser 6th and Pinni St., every Sunday at 2 p. m. Lectures and discussions. Table in the struck of the sunday of the su

PENNSYLVANIA.

Branch No. 2, Erie, meets every Sunday, 3 p. m., at K. of L. Hall; 716 State St. Chairman, Joseph Stain, Secretary, J. E. Perry, 119 Sassafrass St.

Branch No. 4, Pilisburg, meets every Thursday evening at 7:30 p. m. at Funk Hall, 5, 24th and Josephine Sts. W. Bohn, President, 244 Addison St. J. H. Lewis, Secretary, 23is Jane St. Branch No. 4, Condersport, Meets every second and ast Wednesday of each month in K. of L. hall. Chas. (nispel, C. airman; L. H. Morse, Secretari, Ben. Cod-

Branch No. 5. Philadelphia, meets first Friday of each month—Executive meets every Sanday morning— nt S. D. P. Clux Rooms, at 421 S. Third St. Organizer, M. Gillis, 1001 S. Third St.

Brouch No. 10, Williamsport, meets every Sunday afternoon at 2p. m., in Social Labor hall, No. 18 East 31 St. G. R. Smith, chairman; Jno. Lyon, secretary, 143 Second St. Public invited.

WASHINGTON
Branch Nn. 5, Tacoms. Mosts every Monday evening it 8 p. m., 413 11th Street.

Milwankee Cenhal Cosmittee, S. D. P., meets second and fourth Monday of the mouth at Brewers' Hall, sontheast corner Fourth and Chestunt sta.

Branch No. 1, Milwankee, meets at Kailer's Hall, Fourth Street, between State and Prairie, every second and fourth Thursday evening.

Branch No. 2, Milwankee, meets every second and fourth Fridey in Geatke's Hall, corner Green Bay and Concordie Ave.

Branch No. 3, Sheboygan, meets every fourth Thursday of the month at Gustay Burgard's Hall on Pennsylvania Ave. R. Schoen, Secretary-Treasurer, S. 12th St.

Branch No. 4, Milwankee, meets every first and third Friday each moath at Meiler's Hall, corner 23d and Brown Sts. George Moerschel, Secretary, 891 25th St.

Branch No. 9, Milwankee, meets every fourth Friday of the month at R. Bige's Hall, southeast corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. O. Wild Scoretary.

Branch No. 12 Milwankee, meets every first.

east corner Orchard St. and 9th Ave. O. Wild. Secre-tary.

Branch No. 12. Milwaukee, meets every first and third Thursday of each mouth at Krine Hall. 21 and Center St., at 8 p. m. Secretary, Rudolph Loeech, man, 1126-23rd St. Urauch No. 23. Milwaukee, meets second and fourth man, 1126 23rd St.
Braoch No. 23, Milwankee, meets second and fourth
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RIP VAN WINKLE REDIVIVUS

By James Allman, New York.

About two years ago I received the following peremptory notice written

upon'a postal card:
"Comrade:—Go to Yonkers at once Get there about noon or as early in the afternoon as possible and assist the comrades there to fix up certain differences which unfortunately exist among Then speak in the open air at Getty Square at 8 p. m.
"Yours fraternally,

The time of the day was 11:30 a. m. and I was occupied peacefully reading Edward Bellamy's "Equality," a book which I had just borrowed. I immediately flung the book down upon the table amid the manuscripts unfinished, finished and rejected-principally rejected -pipes, tobacco, hooks, matches, newspapers, pamphlets, letters, etc., which go compose in their heterogeneous collectivity the literary litter on the table of my furnished apartment.

Rapidily making the necessary change of clothing, i. e., putting on my coat and vest and the only clean collar I had, I quickly picked a few notes and thinking I might need something to read I snatched up the book also and hurrying out soon found myself on the New York Central Railroad, rushing upward to-ward Yonkers. The train dashed shrieking and rattling through the smoky and hideous tunnel which extends from the Grand Central Depot many blocks and at length emerged into the open air near One Hundredth street. The tall rows ot flats, tawdry and monotonous, swept past on either side and I looked up at the windows from whence looked down the pale faces of sickly women and children and I shuddered with a sensation of disgust and weariness.

Presently patches of parched greensward appeared between the houses and I felt the approach of that repulsively genteel and respectable borderland between God's beautiful open country and man's filthy overcrowded city, called the suburbs. I hate the suburbs and the contemptible middle class denizens thereof; hence I reached for my book, but upon opening it I laughed heartily.

In my hurry I had picked up Washington Irving's "Sketch Book" instead of Edward Bellamy's "Equality." It is very refreshing to re-read the books of one's childhood and it was not without some relish mixed with pleasant memories that I began again to peruse the misadventures of that delightful schnappsdrinking, wife-hating, never-working, lovable vagabond, Rip Van Winkle. The train dashed across the trestle

bridge which spans the Spuyter Duyvil creek and looking up from the book I beheld the beautiful blue Hudson sweeping onward before me, its inyriad moving waves flashing like glowing sap-phires in the sunlight, while its broad majestic deeps extended in cool and kindly embrace around the feet of the tall green mountains on either side.

A resident of a large city who seldom sees fair Mother Nature attired in her glorious mantle, green and bedecked with those fairest and brightest of all iewels, the many-hued early summer flowers, gazes upon her with the rapture of a lover who meets but seldom a

beautiful mistress.

I gazed upon the mighty mountains, their shoulders garbed in green wood-land, their heads crowned with coronets of clouds and their forms reflected in the azure mirror'of the waters. But suddenly I saw something that irritated me. The sides of the mountains had been in places denuded of all trees in order to make room for the palatial residences ol the multi-millionaires who dwell along the Hudson. What appeared like small white spots in the far distance I knew to be the more than regal palaces of the Goulds, Rockefellers, Whitneys, etc., who have their residences at Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry and other places along the Rhine of America. Disgust-ed with the proximity of these plutocrats I exclaimed: "Is it not possible to escape from them?" I turned in disgust from these reminders of modern commercial greed and looked across the dark blue river, but even as I did so a rush, roar and shricking whistle accompanied by a cloud of smoke which enveloped the sweeping form of an express train, recalled to me the fact that the plutocrats not merely crowned the summits with their castles but also claimed the roadway on both sides of the river as their means of profit and plunder, owning the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad on the east and the West Shore Railroad on the west. Truly is this river called the Rhine of America, for do not the ruined remains ol castellated towers and frowning fortresses along the banks of Germany's Rhine to the present day proclaim that in medieval times the robber knights and barons were wont to descend upon the unwary trader who traveled along the banks of that river?

Along the Hudson the modern robber barons have also their castles on the heights, they also levy tribute upon all travelers along the river banks, but they do not do so in the bold, reckless and romantic manner of their German prototypes. The difference between the ancient and the modern robber baron is that the former defied his feudal sov-

the trader whom he attacked chanced to be armed and accompanied by a retinue, while the latter collects his plunder in a cowardly manner under the protection of the law and runs no risk whatever.

Regretfully looking upon the scenery of the valley my mind reverted to the legend of Sleepy Hollow and I mur-

"How beautiful this valley must have been before it was marred by hideous modern capitalism. How lovely this river and landseape in the days of Rip Van

"Did I hear you mention my name?" asked a quiet voice at my elbow.

Startled, I looked around and found that Rip Van Winkle stood beside In some strange and imaccountable manner I had left the railroad car and stood upon an eminent part of the old Boston road from whence I could look down upon the Hudson river, flowing and winding some hundreds of feet below me in the valley.

There stood Rip Van Winkle attired in his old-fashioned, quaint eighteenth century garb, a battered hat which had once been three-cornered, but the flaps of which spread out around his long white flowing locks, a loose full-skirted hunting coat and a pair of much mended knee breeches which ended at the knees in leather leggings. Somehow I seemed to be quite at home with him and

when he again remarked:
"You mentioned my name. How comes it that you know me?" I an-

swered: "I think I was introduced to you by a certain gentleman of New York city called Washington Irving. .Pray tell me what you have been doing since your unpleasant awakening, about which that gentleman told me?"

"Well," replied Rip, "that's quite a long, sad story. Let us sit on the fence while I tell you my narrative."

"But you see," I remarked, "that

there is nothing but those miserable new-fangled barbed wire fences on both sides of the road and is it not written somewhere that he who sitteth down upon a barbed wire fence shall rise again?"

We stretched ourselves upon the narrow strip of greensward which skirted the dusty high road and Rip Van Winkle began as follows:

"After my unpleasant experiences following upon my awakening about which you appear to know, I returned to Sleepy Hollow and went to sleep again. How long I slept I cannot tell you; I simply know that I was rudely awakened by an overseer of the estate, as he called himself, who informed me that he would have me arrested for vagrancy if I did not get up and move on right away. I did so and found that all the pleasant scenery was enclosed by these hideous barbed wire fences and perceived far off on the hillside an extensive but extremely showy modern palace which I was informed was the residence of a wealthy plutocrat who owned all the beautiful country thereabout. Instinctively I thought of those British aristocrats who in colonial times not only had their large enclosed estates in the mother country, but were in some places introducing their slavish semifeudal institutions into the colonies. I really began to wonder whether what I had heard in my previous awakening about a certain George Washington and a free republic in this country had not been merely a dream and whether the descendants of King George and his aristocratic government still ruled this land and had developed their monarchal institutions here. I traveled down the Hudson and everywhere I went I found the same fenced in estates and large mansions and every time I tried to lay down and go to sleep I was awakened, threatened with arrest and called a tramp. Brutality, hurry, avarice and misery confronted me on every side and I found myself no longer regarded as in the kindly old days of yore as an in-teresting vagabond, but called a loafer and blamed for my idleness. Now, in-dolence is not always an evil?"

"I quite agree with you, Rip," I remarked, as I yawned, stretched myself in the sunlight and contemplatively puffed a cloud of tobacco smoke upward. "Indolence is said to be the mother of all vice, but she is a kindly mother, even though her children do not turn out to he very respectable. It has also been said that indolence is an indication of a reflective temperament."

"Well," continued Rip Van Winkle, "I eventually reached New York city. That terrible desert of sky-scrapers and tene-ments, peopled with the vitiated bodies of men, women and children whose souls have died, with its flaunting vice, its ostentatious opulence, its sordid degrading poverty and filth shocked my healthy old-fashioned colonial mind and nearly drove me to despair. I, Rip Van Win-kle, really could not sleep for some time. At length tired out I stretched myself out in a doorway located upon a noisy thoroughfare miscalled by the very peaceful and pastoral sounding name of the Bowery, but I was soon awakened by a policeman banging me upon the soles of my shoes with a long stick."

I who know the Bowery could not re-frain from laughter at Rip's quiet un-sophisticated recital and turned aside to

hide my merriment.
"I found myself," continued my com-

a common lodging house. What a repulsive den it was! The place was dark and reeking with offensive odors, the rows of beds one above the other, 'dou-ble-deckers' they call them, the sheets dirty and swarming with vermin and many of the lodgers were drunken and I tried to sleep in one of the beds but could not on account of the

"Stop?" I cried; "don't say that word. It's coarse. You mean the pediculus vestimenti," giving the Latin entymological term for the active little insects to which Rip was about to refer openly and vulgarly. I acquired the habit of throwing learned Latin bluffs through associating with a certain sect of ultrascientific Socialists in New York city.

"I call them by a shorter name," re-joined Rip; "but I think the mighty name you give them suits them better because they are so mightily pernicious. They, oh!" cried he, scratching inglorionsly at the tattered remains of the seat of his knee-breeches.

I moved quickly and nervously away, for I have a wholesome dread of the ubiquitous and aggressive little pediculus vestimenti.

"Well, in brief," said Rip, "I can find no quiet spot to sleep in any longer. Driven from place to place, abused, vilified, misunderstood, starving, homeless and despised, I find myself where you see me, no longer the interesting vagabond I was when you last met me, but a modern, disreputable tramp. Can you

tell me why this is so?"
"Your drowsiness," I answered, "has been disturbed by what we modern Socialists call the capitalist system and if it has at last succeeded in waking you up, Rip, there is some hope that it may awaken that other individual who alone beats your record for drowsiness-viz. the modern wage slave.

"Do you not remember, Rip Van Winkle, that before you fell into your first long slumber King George III. and his despotic government had conserved to themselves not only the political power of England, but also were extending by unjust and oppressive legislation their tyrannous sway over the colonies of America?

"Yes," rejoined Rip, "and I also remember how the colonists arose, overthrew the government of King George and placed all political liberty in the hands of the people by establishing a free republic, and there were happy homes and a peaceful people along the valley of the beautiful Hudson. But whence this frightful change?

"I will tell you," I replied. "During the course of time commerce and industry have developed, but all commercial and industrial resources are controlled by a modern monarch far more despotic than George III,-viz., Monarch Monopoly. All means of transportation and production, all railroads canals, telegraphs, telephones, all factories, mines, workshops, etc., are monopolized by a limited number of capitalists, and most of these capitalists are formed together into a small group of avaricious plutocrats who have come to a common understanding among themselves as to how they can control all industries, and have thus formed what we term monopolies or trusts. The mass of people being dependent upon these trusts for work, wages and their very life, are reduced to a condition of abject servitude. Hence the want, misery and suffering which you perceive on every side. But a great and glorious evangel of labor emancipation is spreading rapidly through the land. That evangel is called Socialism. It demands that all land and all the means of transportation, communication, commerce and industry should be owned by a government of the people, and that the people through the medium of that government should become their own employers. The noble truths of this gospel are spreading rapidly, and soon King Capital will be dethroned and an industrial republic be established, even as King George was overthrown and a political republic es-

tablished a century and a quarter ago. "Then again will this fair valley of the Hudson, and all the valleys, hillsides and plains of this broad, rich land of America be peopled with free, happy and contented citizens. Then will the blithe and happy song of the emancipated and free laborer be borne upon the waves of this flowing river. Then will the breezes carry like the perfume of the flowers in the spring time the musical laughter of free, healthy children. Then will the smiling blue waters of the flow-ing Hudson reflect the large, laughing eyes and graceful forms of magnificent maidens, strong and athletic as the goddesses of ancient Greece.

'Croton local 1 All out for Yonkers 11 Toolit you want to get out here? Hur-ry up! Do you think the New York Central is going to stop while you sit there sleeping?"

I started and awoke. My vision of Rip Van Winkle had been but a dream. I was seated in the railroad car, the open book upon my lap and a brakeman standing over me berating my laziness in vigorous tones. I arose in that sour mood peculiar to the recently awakened and used in my wrath a few unprintable expressions. I stepped from the car, but as the train was already pulling out, my foot slipped and I rolled over on the platform, and there sat blinking and ereign and the law of the land and often bravely faced risk of life and limb when panion, "eventually compelled to enter looking ruefully after the notes of a lec-

ture which I had prepared to inflict upon the patient denizens of Yonkers, but which were scattered by the suction of the train.

A comrade of Yonkers, who was on the platform to meet me, made no attempt to conceal his amusement at my discomfiture, and perceiving him, I again relapsed into the unprintable.

Gathering myself, my book, my notes and my temper, I accompanied him up the steep Main street, which climbs the hillside from the river to Getty square.

"Well," grumbled my comrade, "you look half asleep. Those New Yorkers couldn't send anybody but you, eh? You're the sleepiest of the whole bunch." I yawned and was about to reply sar-

castically, when suddenly I saw an old beggarman with long, white hair and tattered clothing, who reminded me forcibly of my recent dream; He seemed to look at me with such sad, pleading eyes that impulsively I stepped

"Well, where are you rushing to now?" asked my companion.

"Look at that quaint, picturesque beggar!" I exclaimed.

He looked in the direction indicated and remarked, with an inimitable drawl: "Say, doesn't be look like Rip Van

THE PLATFORM

declares that life, liberty and happiness depend on equal political and economic rights.

In our economic development an revolution has taken place, the individual too of former years having become the social tool of the present. The individual tool was owned by the worker who employed himself and was master of his product. The social tool, the master of his product. The social tool, the machine, is owned by the capitalist and the worker is dependent upon him for employment. The capitalist thus becomes the master of the worker and is able to appropriate to himself a large share of the product of his labor.

Capitalism, the private ownership of the means of production, is responsible for the insecurity of subsistence, the poverty, misery and degradation of the ever-growing majority of our people; but the same economic forces which have produced and now intensify the capitalist system will necessitate the adoption of Socialism, the collective ownership of the means of production for the common good and welfare

The present system of social production and private ownership is rapidly converting society into two antagonistic classes—i. e., the capitalinto two aniagonistic classes—1, e., the capitalist class and the propertyless class. The middle class, once the most powerful of this great nation, is disappearing in the mill of competition. The issue is now between the two classes first named. Our political liberty is now of little value to the masses unless used to acquire economic liberty.

Independent political action and the trade

union movement are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one represent-ing its political, the other its economic wing, and both must co-operate to abolish the capitalist system.

Therefore the Social Democratic Party of

America declares its object to be; First—The organization of the working

First—The organization of the working class into a political party to conquer the public powers now controlled by capitalists.

Second—The abolition of wage-slavery by the establishment oi a national system of cooperative industry, based upon the social or common ownership of the means of production and distribution, to be administered by society in the common interest of all its members, and the complete emancipation of the bers, and the complete emancipation of the socially useful classes from the domination of

capitalism.

The working class and all those in sympathy with their historic mission to realize a higher civilization should sever connection with all capitalist and reform parties and unite

with the Social Democratic Party of America.
The control of political power by the Social
Democratic party will be tantamount to the
abolition of all class rule.

The solidarity of labor connecting the mil-lions of class-conscious fellow-workers throughout the civilized world will lead to international Socialism; the brotherhood of As steps in that direction, we make the fol-

lowing demands:
First-Revision of our federal constitution. in order to remove the obstacles to complete control of government by the people irrespective of sex.

Second-The public ownership of all induses controlled by monopolies, trusts and com-

Third—The public ownership of all rail-oads, telegraphs and telephones; all means of transportation, and communication water-works, gas and electric plants, and other

public utilities.

Fourth—The public ownership of all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, coal, and other mines, and all oil and gas wells.

Fifth—The reduction of the hours of labor

in proportion to the increasing facilities of

The inauguration of a system of pub-Sixth—I he manguration of a system of public works and improvements for the employment of the unemployed, the public credit to be utilized for that purpose.

Seventh—Useful inventions to be free, the

inventor to be remunerated by the public.

Eighth—Labor legislation to be national, instead of local, and international when possible.

Ninth—National insurance of working people against acidents, lack of employment and

ple against accidents, lack of employment and want in old age.

Tenth—Equal civil and political rights, for men and women, and the abolition of all laws discriminating against women.

Eleventh—The adoption of the initiative and referendum, proportional representation, and the right of recall of representatives by the voters.

Twelfth—Abolition of war and the introduction of international arbitration.

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